235 654 hatchery to sell day-old chicks to farmers at half the current price of imported stock and the construction of slaughtering facilities at the Government Farm in Vaini.

233 654 The Cattle Subsidy Scheme, which was initiated in 1972, is a long-term project designed to make Tonga self sufficient in beef production. The Scheme subsidizes barbed wire fencing, a reticulated water system, and the clearance of land; it plans to distribute heifer calves at a subsidized price to members of the Scheme who meet minimum standards. The minimum size allotment required for membership in the scheme is 4 acres, although as of December 1971, 35 farmers who had been accepted by the Scheme had allotments averaging the standard 8 1/4 acres (Department of Agriculture, 1971:37-38). Also under the Cattle Subsidy Scheme is a pasture improvement program, under which sirato (Phaseolus atropurpureus), pangola grass (Digitaria decumbens), Para grass (Brachiaria mutica), and elephant grass (Pennisetum purpureum) have been introduced (Nusbaum, 1972).

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232 231 654 [439] In addition to these primary schemes, the Department of Agriculture has also imported Santa Gertrudis, Hereford, and Friesian bulls and other cattle as well as high quality pig breeding stock to upgrade local stock through "Honeymoon Schemes" where farmers bring their animals to the Government Farm to be mated to these animals. In another program, stallions are taken to villages where they are bred to local

311 233 Grazing occurs mainly on hereditary estates or lease-holdings, and out of the sample of 101 bush allotments only one had any grazing land, approximately 3 acres (1.2 [245] [137] hectares). Like some of the larger plantations, the allotment was partially fenced, was well planted with coconut palms and scattered citrus, and other useful trees with an understory dominated by Paspalum conjugatum (vailima), Elephantopus mollis, Psidium guajava (kuava), Stachytarpheta urticaefolia (iku'ikuma), and Dryopteris 000 invisa (hulufe). The practice of setting aside pasture land will possibly become more common as a result of initiation of the Cattle Subsidy Scheme in 1971.

241 With respect to cultivated land, it was often difficult to differentiate between subsistence and commer- 241 cial crops. Bananas, watermelons, pineapples, garden 438 vegetables, and peanuts are grown primarily for export or 439 local sale but are occasionally cultivated for home use. Conversely, many of the important subsistence crops, such as yams, taro, plantains, and even manioc are often produced 128 for export and local sale. In order to simplify the 241 already complicated inventory scheme, it was decided to tabulate as commercial crops all species such as bananas, watermelons, and pineapples, that are commonly grown commercially and to tabulate yams, taro, manioc, etc. as 241 subsistence crops. On this basis, of the total acreage of 101 sample allotments, 30 percent was in subsistence

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000 423 [161] involved. Moreover, the Tongan population is growing very much; the dearth of land in the Ha'apai Islands will increase, on the other inhabited islands land will become scarce after one or two generations. [311] However, the opening-up of the Archipelago's uninhabited islands, as well as a few land reclamation projects along the broken-up coasts (or in the swamps) of the low islands (for example, Tongatapu), and above all an intensification of agriculture will always be able to provide relief.

423 184 578 Without doubt there is the possibility that a greater difference between rich and poor will develop as a result of the unequal land distribution, and on the small, already overcrowded Ha'apai Islands social tensions might possibly arise. Today, however, nothing of this kind can be observed; the Tongans live their relatively peaceful lives and no one gets excited if he sees his neighbor ending up with greater profits from his copra work because of his large plantation.

423 178 European advisers and critics admit that the present system of land ownership is basically good, given the present state of agriculture. Yet they emphasize that this system is not flexible enough to make room for possible changes (improvements) in cultivation and in increased cattle-raising, which is scarcely possible with 8 ¼ acres. Since, for the natives, the present system of planting [241] suffices and they find it most difficult to adopt new food plants, [233] and since they show relatively little understanding for cattle-raising even where there is an opportunity, a change in the system does not, for these reasons, seem very urgent.

423 179 /122/ On the whole, it may be said of land distribution that the ancient Tongan system was altered as a result of Europeanization and the establishment of a Christian, democratic government. However, 423 565 this change occurred more in form than in kind. The present system of land distribution, which seems somewhat strange to us, means a

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much as in Tonga--almost all of life is ruled by law, in accordance with British legal thought (allowing for the old laws and customs of the natives). Here too, jurisdiction is largely in the hands of native courts. However, since the administration of justice of the Baganda was more highly developed in pre-European times than was that of the Tonga, and the protectorate power could, to a certain extent, build on this, the break with the past does not seem as great in this area as it doubtless was in the Archipelago.

With respect to economic life, it is first of all worth mentioning that the Baganda likewise have largely given up their traditional dwelling in favor of a somewhat European building style. Though they still use primarily native materials, a more durable, more fireproof and "impressive" corrugated metal roof is the wish of almost every Muganda. The household equipment of these natives, quite like that of the Tongans, has been added to and changed by European items.

The actual means of subsistence has also been little changed in this Protectorate in comparison with the past, for the economy has remained an agricultural one; all classes of the population are closely linked to the land from which they obtain their entire food necessary for life; planting methods have not been changed and the old crops have no been replaced. Nor have the Baganda by any means gone over to an agricultural enterprise in the European manner (cultivation closely tied in with animal husbandry), and they show an attitude to animal raising similar to the Tonga, using their goats mostly as slaughter animals and usually dispensing with the milk. Cattle raising which they have carried on since ancient times, in contrast to Tonga, /320/ has lost a great deal of importance as a result of sleeping sickness and other epidemics, and today landed property is more in demand than livestock.